

Success of Hague Due to America, Says Bartholdt

Real Accomplishments
of Peace Conference
Dates From 1904.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—How and why the second Hague conference was called is told by Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, president of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Peace. Mr. Bartholdt is a German by birth and since early manhood has taken an active interest in all peace gatherings.

By RICHARD BARTHOLDT.

At the Vienna conference in 1903, I happened to be, through the absence of Mr. Barrows, the lone delegate from America and as we were then inviting the whole world to come to the United States and visit the great world's fair in St. Louis, I took it upon myself, without authority from anybody, to extend an invitation "on behalf of the American people" to the 600 law-makers, representing twenty odd parliaments, to hold their next or twelfth conference upon American soil in 1904.

As a result, 246 members, representing fourteen different parliaments, came to the United States in the following year, attended the St. Louis conference, and were entertained as the guests of the nation for more than three weeks.

Historic St. Louis Resolution.

One night, reading V. F. Hottel's book on the 1899 conference at The Hague, I ran across the story of how the delegates had recommended the holding of a subsequent conference for the debating of unfinished business of their first meeting. This proved to be the cue for what is now called in diplomatic circles "the historic resolution of St. Louis." When I penned that resolution it was perfectly clear to me that no headway could be made in the direction of more permanent peace by flying into the faces of the military powers of Europe with propositions looking to disarmament, or even an arrest of armaments. As reasonable as this latter plan might appear, and especially in the light of the enormously growing burdens of the people resulting from "war preparedness," the first Hague conference had taught us the lesson that certain governments would never consent to such a weakening of what they regard the safeguards of their national security.

Right or wrong, they took that stand in 1899, and no doubt will do so again in 1907. Hence it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the friends of peace and justice. The real progress is to be made, I believe it to be the part of wisdom to proceed along different lines, along lines of less resistance. They are indicated in "Resolution of St. Louis," the text of which I will here insert, and without which my story would be incomplete. It is as follows: "Whereas, enlightened public opinion and modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjusted and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjusted, by the arbitration of the courts, this conference, St. Louis, September, 1904, requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering:

Subjects for Consideration.

"1. The question for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed a wish that future conference be called.

"2. That negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

"3. The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

"And this conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all nations to send representatives to such a conference."

There was considerable wrangling over the program indicated in the resolution, and when considered, there was danger of its modification. Some delegates



RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
Representative in Congress From Mis-
souri and Peace Delegate to
The Hague.

wanted paragraph 3 stricken out, because it seemed to them a proposition too radical and far-going; others insisted on an amendment covering the disarmament problem; but an inner voice told me not to yield to any modification, and so I protested against each and every change or addition, and I had the satisfaction of finally seeing the resolution adopted by the committee and later by the conference just as it was written. The rest was easy; at least it proved so, thanks to the susceptibility, the courage, the wisdom of a wide awake President. On September 24 I had the honor, on behalf of the delegates to the St. Louis conference, and in their presence, at the White House, to present the resolution to President Roosevelt. The balance is told in the circular note of John Hove to the powers in the following language:

Note to the Powers.

"The President accepting the charge offered to him, feeling it to be most appropriate that the executive of the nation who had welcomed the convention, should give voice to its impressive utterances in a cause which the American Government and people hold dear. He announced that he would, at an early date, invite the other nations, parties to The Hague conference, to assemble, with a view to pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague by considering the questions which the first conference had left unsettled."

Plan of Annual Congress.

The plan of an annual congress has been widely reduced to the proposition that the next conference be a permanent body, with the right to meet periodically and automatically, for the purpose of codifying international law and discussing international questions such as the course of events may make paramount. A well-meaning government, it seems to me, can object, either to this proposition or to a model arbitration treaty, which refers all minor disputes to The Hague court, and provides further that in case of vital differences, such as may affect the independence, honor, or vital interests of nations, the confiding parties shall first consent to an impartial investigation of the cause of their controversy before war is to be declared. And these are the two cardinal demands of the interparliamentary union.

Originating in the mind of an humble member of the American Congress, they have been thrown into the crucible of conservative European opinion, and, after most active discussion at the Brussels and London conferences of the union, they emerged as a moderate, practical and most timely program for The Hague. Instead of calling for an arrest or a reduction of armaments, this program merely tends to create a judicial machinery for the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations, and substitutes a system of law and justice for arbitrary power in international relations, the same as every civilized nation has long ago provided for the settlement of disputes within its domain. It is based upon the just presumption that if arbitration by courts of justice is right and proper within a nation, it must be right and proper if extended to affairs between nations.

Its advocacy, in a word, means this: Let us have justice between the nations, and peace will follow as the day follows the night.

MOYER RECALLED TO BUY LIBERTY WITH EVIDENCE

Defense Says He Will
Be Next Witness for
Them.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—The defense in the great Haywood trial sprang a sensation today when it was announced that the next witness for the accused miner would be Charles H. Moyer, thus bringing out clearly the president of the Western Federation of Miners had once and for all refused to turn State's evidence and so purchase his own freedom.

Strong Pressure on Him.

It became known today that the strongest of all pressure had been brought to bear upon Moyer, but in spite of this temptation to secure his own immunity from trial as a co-conspirator with Haywood and Pettibone for the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, he steadfastly held to his loyalty. Preceding the expected testimony of Moyer the defense brought forward three interested witnesses, who swore that Orchard made threats to kill Steunenberg, and that he offered his aid in the Hercules mine for sale in 1892 and later.

Orchard's Personal Hatred.

The defense has contended all along that Orchard assassinated Steunenberg out of personal hatred and revenge, and this testimony is in support of that contention. An attempt was made by the defense to prove that Detective McPartland sought to manufacture testimony with which to connect Haywood with Orchard after the blowing up of the Independence depot, but Judge Wood ruled against this proof at this time, in forming the defense that the proper foundation had to be laid. The defense reserved this witness to be called after McPartland has testified, if he does.

RENEW P. O. PACT ON OCEAN LIVERS

Invested with authority to enter into new agreements with the British, German and French governments for the maintenance of sea postoffices on the three large steamship lines, thus preventing the threatened abolition of the service, Second Assistant Postmaster General James T. McCleary left Washington last night and will sail from New York tomorrow morning for London, Paris, and Berlin.

The Postmaster General announced last night that the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines had agreed to a plan Postmaster General Meyer had had under advisement for some time, providing for the establishment of a similar sea postal service on the ship of the Cunard line plying between Liverpool, Queenstown and New York. Mr. McCleary's London visit is for this purpose.

At present these postoffices are maintained on vessels of the American White Star, Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines, between New York and Germany, New York and South Hampton and New York and Liverpool.

SLAVED FOR DEBT FOURTEEN YEARS

CHICAGO, July 10.—"This is all I have lived for during the past fourteen years. It has been a dream of my waking hours, and now it is a reality."

The words, spoken in earnest tone and with dimming eyes, signified the close of a long fight to save a man's honor. The man is Edward W. Bailey, who for many years has been an operator on the board of trade. He dispatched checks aggregating \$60,000 to various creditors. This sum represented an obligation-debt of interest in the stock of a failed company, and he was left to fellow-dealers on the board of trade and various packing interests.

The debts date back to the summer of 1893, and were attributable to the sensational fall of the famous corner in pork and failure of John Cudahy, which reached over \$5,000,000, and the subsequent failure of the so-called "millionaire" E. W. Bailey & Co., A. C. Helmholz & Co., and J. G. Stever & Co., whose combined losses exceeded \$4,000,000.

Edward W. Bailey, of the firm of E. W. Bailey & Co., was at that time in the prime of his manhood, forty years old, and was one of the Cudahy followers.

WOMAN CONFESSES TO KILLING WAITER

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10.—Vigorous application of the third degree early today wrung from Miss Mary Brennan, the police say, the confession that she was responsible for the death of Charles L. Burnap, a waiter at the Hotel Edmore, whose body, shot through the heart, was found yesterday afternoon on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond, near here.

The clues finally led to the Brennan girl, who was employed there and then today her arrest followed and early came the alleged confession. Miss Brennan said that she and Burnap had been quarreling, when, to frighten him, she pulled a revolver. While she was holding it, it accidentally exploded. Burnap fell and she, not knowing that he was dead, she will be arraigned on the charge of manslaughter.

No Chance of War, States Yamamoto, Big Jap Admiral



ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO

MARINE MINISTER ON WORLD TOUR

NEW YORK, July 10.—There is no chance of war between my country and the United States—not the slightest chance.

Before he had set foot on American soil today from the steamship Carmania, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, minister of marine of Japan, impressively uttered this peaceful sentiment.

It was intended as a declaration of the feeling which animates the vast majority of the citizens of Japan, as well as the governing classes, toward the United States.

On Trip Around World.

Baron Yamamoto is on the last lap of a trip around the world, undertaken partly for relaxation, after his strenuous official activities during the Russian-Japanese war.

In his party were Capt. T. Fujii, M. Kondo, T. Takarabe, and H. Kato, of the Japanese navy. Official courtesies were extended to the Baron on behalf of Admiral Goodrich, commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by Lieut. George Henderson, who boarded the Carmania down the bay from the tug Powhatan.

Attired in a ceremonious garb, consisting of a top hat and a long black frock coat, the Baron received the reporters on the deck of the Carmania. He saluted each in English, and readily answered questions. What he said regarding the prospects of a war between Japan and the United States was evidently uttered after studied preparation.

Jap Sympathy With Us.

"There is a bond of sympathy between the two countries," he said, "which has existed ever since the first treaty was signed after Commodore Perry's visit. That bond is still firm, and not to be dissolved today. We may not look for war. We want no war, and believe I am speaking as much from your standpoint as ours."

"All this talk of war is mere nonsense. It is the trivial little storm which should be tossed into the Pacific and allowed to lose itself. There is no real feeling toward the United States in Japan any more than there is here, in your country, toward us. Of that I am positive."

Some Troubled Conditions.

"I am anxious that I should be quoted accurately in this. I do admit that there are conditions which seem troubled and which are brought about by a few hot-headed persons in both countries that might make trouble between two sympathetic nations if given serious consideration. The editors of your American papers are exceedingly intelligent gentlemen, but, like our editors in Japan, they are apt to let mistakes get into their papers sometimes. Sometimes grave misunderstandings follow. I wish to reiterate that the strongest possible feelings of friendship and confidence exist between Japan and the United States."

Baron Above Middle Age.

Baron Yamamoto is above middle age. His black beard is flecked with gray. Consul General Uchida was at the head of a welcoming party of Japanese residents, who escorted the Baron and his companions to the Holland House. He will be lunched at the Hotel Astor tomorrow by the Japanese Society, and on Friday he will go to Oyster Bay to pay his respects to the President. The Baron is one of the four admirals of the Japanese navy.

Fleet's Visit to Coast
Of Big Money Benefit

It has been figured out by statistically-inclined naval officers, that the sending of the big fleet of warships to the Pacific will be of great financial advantage to coast cities.

Records in the department show that it costs approximately \$1,000,000 annually to maintain a battleship, and \$800,000 for the care of an armored cruiser. This in-

CHAMBER PLANS VETERANS WELCOME

Individuals Aid Features for
Army and Navy
Conclave.

The officers of the Washington Chamber of Commerce are taking considerable interest in the national convention of the Army and Navy Union, to be held in this city, beginning July 17. A report was made last night at a meeting of the encampment committee, held at G. A. R. Hall, by Capt. J. Walter Mitchell, chairman, that members of the committee had called upon President Robert N. Harper and Secretary William F. Gude, of the Chamber, and they had indicated that the membership of the commercial organization would not doubt, as individuals, assist in raising funds for the entertainment of the delegates from the States.

On the recommendation of G. L. Snider, chairman of the subcommittee on entertainment, the decision was reached to tender the visitors a campfire on the evening of July 18, which will be addressed by Congressman Hull, who is a member of the Army and Navy Union, and W. E. Andrews, one of the auditors of the Treasury Department. The visitors will also be invited to visit Luna Park, the evening of July 17, Santiago Day, and witness the reproduction of the charge up San Juan Hill and the capture of the Spanish blockhouses. The Alexandria Light Infantry will represent the American forces, while the United States War Veterans of this city will play the parts of Spaniards. The affair will be given under the auspices of the District Department of the Spanish War Veterans. There will be other forms of amusement for the delegates.

Y. M. C. A. ABANDONS LONG CAMP CRUISE

The proposed Y. M. C. A. camp cruise to points of interest along the Chesapeake Bay, was today abandoned on account of the inability of the management to secure a sufficient number of men who could arrange to go on the cruise at this time. It was originally proposed that about twenty Y. M. C. A. members, in charge of the several secretaries, would leave Annapolis today for a fifteen-day cruise and fishing trip, including a visit to Jamestown and other points.

War Possibility Acknowledged by London Journals

LONDON, July 10.—England to-day acknowledges the possibility of war between the United States and Japan.

Confession of this belief is significant. It is evident that preparations are being made by the government to prevent Great Britain being drawn into such a conflict despite her treaty with Japan. Diligent study of the treaty, it is asserted, has found a loophole whereby England may evade on a technicality giving assistance to her ally, except in contingencies too remote to consider.

For the first time since the dispute between the nations arose, English newspapers to-day speak of war as a possibility, by discussing the attitude they must assume in the event of hostilities.

As long as San Francisco declines to give the Japanese fair treatment, the papers say, friction is inevitable, and this may at any moment become acute. England has a special interest in Japanese-American relations. In the event of war between the two countries it will probably be the duty of England to form Japan that under no circumstances would she form a war contract against America.

ACTING SECRETARY SMITH BACK FROM OYSTER BAY

During the absence of Assistant Secretary Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is out of the city for two days, the department is in charge of Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith, as Acting Secretary. Mr. Smith returned this morning from Oyster Bay, where he has been in conference with President Roosevelt.

"Wonder What Mertz Will Say Today?"
Store closes daily at 6 p. m.
Saturday, 9 p. m.

At the Sign of the Moon.

ANOTHER
MERTZ
EXTRA

It's the "Mertz way" to keep interest alive in this establishment. Special now—suit to order of goods that should be \$25 and \$30, for... \$12

Blue and black serges and fancy goods included.

MERTZ and MERTZ Co.
906 F STREET.

NO PAIN—NO HIGH PRICES
Set of Teeth, \$4
Gold Crown, \$4
Bridge Work, \$4
Fillings, 50c.

Washington's Painless Dentist,
611 7TH ST. N. W.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
Clothing
on
Credit

THE FAMOUS, 421-423
Seventh St.

MONUMENT DEDICATION BY OHIO MEN TOMORROW

A monument will be unveiled in Battleground National Cemetery tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock by Company K, 15th Ohio National Guard. The occasion marks the forty-third anniversary of the battle near this historic spot. J. C. Cannon, of Cleveland, Ohio, will have charge of the ceremonies. He will be assisted by Chaplain J. H. Laird, of Hinsdale, Mass.

Be Sure to Get What
You Ask For.

HERE is a Reason—
Why the Good People of America buy Cascarets as Fast as the Clock Ticks.

Every second some one, somewhere, is buying a little Ten-Cent Box of Cascarets, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—60 times to the Minute, 60 Minutes to the Hour, 3600 Boxes an hour, 36,000 Boxes a Day of Ten Hours, 1,080,000 Boxes a Month, and then some. Think of it—220,000 People take a Cascarets tablet each day. Millions use Cascarets when necessary.

The Judgment of Millions of Bright Americans is Infallible. They have been buying and taking Cascarets at that rate for over six years.

Over Five Millions of Dollars have been spent to make the merits of Cascarets known, and every cent of it would be lost, did not sound merit claim and hold the constant, continued friendship, Patronage and Endorsement of well-pleased people year after year.

There is also a Reason—
Why there are Parasites who attach themselves to the Healthy Body of Cascarets' success—Imitators, Counterfeiters, Substitutes.

They are Trade Thieves who would rob Cascarets of the "Good Will" of the people, and sneak unearned profits, earned and paid for by Cascarets.

A Dishonest Purpose means a Dishonest Product and a Disregard of the Purchaser's Health or Welfare.

Beware of the Slick Salesman and his ancient "Just as Good" story that common sense refutes.

Cascarets are made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and put up in metal box with the "long-tailed C" on the cover. They are never sold in bulk.

Every tablet marked "CCC."

Be sure you get the genuine.

All our superb \$5 Women's
"BEND-EASY" Oxfords, worth four
times their cost in comfort alone—
NOW \$3.87

THURSDAY'S DEEP CUTS On Surplus Shoes

Just the kinds needed for Hot-Weather Comfort—and bearing the name of "HAHN" to guarantee Satisfactory WEAR—but we have too many of these kinds:

Men's Swell Oxfords Deeply Cut

\$5 and \$6 Shoes at... \$3.65
\$3.50 and \$4 Shoes... \$2.85

9 of our finest "BENCH-MADE" styles of Tan and Black Genuine French Calf, Patent Calf, and Patent Calf Low Bluchers and Low Button—strikingly fashioned.

\$3.00 Low Shoes at... \$2.35
\$2.50 White Linen Ties... \$1.95

Goodyear Welted Stylish Low Cut Button and Patent Calf Kid, and Reliable Patent Calf Shoes; every pair an excellent \$3 value.

For Women:

Most all our \$2.50, \$4.00, and some \$5.00 Pumps, Low Buttons, and one to four-eyelot Ties—in all the best tan, black, and white, and shiny leathers, at... \$2.95

Five styles of our "WI-MO-DAU-SIS" \$3.00 and \$2.50 Blucher Ties; 2 styles in Tan Calf and Brown Kid; 2 styles in Patent Calf, at... \$2.35

Seven styles of our \$2.50 grade Low Shoes—Patent Calf Pumps, Tan Calf and Brown Kid; also Vici Kid and Patent Calf Sallor and Blucher Ties. Thursday... \$1.87

Twenty styles of good \$2.00 grade Low Shoes—white duck Blucher and Gheen Ties, with wood or leather heels—soft, black Kid Blucher and Oxford Ties; five styles, at... \$1.48

Good \$1.50 quality soft Vici Kid, hand-turned, Kid or Patent Calf Oxfords Ties; also extension edge oxfords. Laced or Button... \$1.17

Excellent \$1.25 grade White Canvas Oxford Ties, with leather heels, and light-colored, durable hand-turned soles. Thursday... 79c

Women's serge or glove grain House Slippers; also black or white canvas rubber-soled Bathing Sandals... 45c

Boys' and Girls' \$1.25 grade white canvas Blucher Ties, and Boys' covert cloth, dark-colored High Shoes; all sizes. Thursday... 89c

Boys' and Girls' rubber-soled Tennis Oxfords; infants' pretty little Ankle Ties in 5 colors... 48c

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s
3 Reliable Shoe Houses
Cor. Seventh and K Sts.
1914-16 Pa. Ave. N.W.
233 Pa. Ave. Southeast

ORPHANS ESCAPE DEATH BY FIRE IN HEBREW HOME

NEW YORK, July 10.—Fire started this forenoon in one of the buildings of the Hebrew Orphans' Home, at 135th street and Amsterdam avenue. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time threatened the destruction of the building. The children were quickly marshalled in line and marched to the street.

Half an hour after the start of the fire it was announced that it was believed all had got out of the burning building and were safe.

The children were in bed when the fire was discovered, and a serious panic was averted only by the coolness of the people in charge.

The little ones had been schooled by fire drills, and despite the smoke and excitement kept their nerve as they were ordered into line.

FRANCOIS COPPEE DYING OF CANCER

PARIS, July 10.—Suffering terrible agonies, Francois Coppee, the noted poet and orator, is believed to be dying from a cancer of the tongue. The one chance to save his life is to cut out the diseased organ.

Coppee refused at first to consider the operation, declaring he preferred death. After suffering terribly for four nights he consented to undergo it. Excessive smoking caused the cancer.

NEARLY FROZEN ON HOTTEST DAY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—Despite the fact that Louisville was one of the five hottest cities in the United States, Albert C. Weber, a grocer at Webster and Washington streets, came near being frozen in an ice box in his rear yard in which he became imprisoned. He was saved by his pet dog.

Weber stepped into the box, and a passer-by slammed the door, which locks automatically. Weber's dog became uneasy and began running back and forth between the store and ice box, barking loudly all the time. Noticing the dog's strange actions, Mrs. Weber followed it and opened the ice box. She found her husband lying on the floor so nearly frozen that he could not speak.

STEAMSHIP SMASH CAUSES A PANIC

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Norwich line seamer City of Lowell reached its pier today with its bow badly crushed through a collision with a hidden obstacle on its voyage down Long Island sound. The accident occurred early today. The City of Lowell brought many passengers from New England ports.

No one was injured, but a panic followed the collision, and much difficulty was experienced in restoring order.

LABOR THROWN AWAY.

The idea of the people along the Maine coast still digging for Captain Kidd's treasure when the summer resorters up there who are so easily, seems more than foolish.—Indianapolis News.